

EVENING BULLETIN

Published Every Day Except Sunday,
at 120 King Street, Honolulu,
T. H., by the

BULLETIN PUBLISHING CO., LTD.

WALLACE R. FARRINGTON, Editor

Entered at the Postoffice at Honolulu
as second-class matter.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Evening Bulletin.
Per month, anywhere in U. S. . . . \$.75
Per quarter, anywhere in U. S. . . . 2.00
Per year, anywhere in U. S. . . . 8.00
Per year, postpaid, foreign . . . 11.00

The Sunday Bulletin.
Per month, anywhere in U. S. . . . \$.15
Per quarter, anywhere in U. S.35
Per year, anywhere in U. S. . . . 1.25
Per year, postpaid, foreign . . . 1.75

Weekly Bulletin.
Six months, anywhere in U. S. . . . \$.50
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Per year, postpaid, foreign . . . 1.50

Evening and Sunday Bulletin.
Per month, anywhere in U. S. . . . \$.90
Per quarter, anywhere in U. S. . . . 2.35
Per year, anywhere in U. S. . . . 9.25
Per year, postpaid, foreign . . . 12.75

Sunday and Weekly Bulletin.
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Per year, postpaid, foreign . . . 3.25

Telephone216
Postoffice Box718

THURSDAY, JULY 3, 1902.

Pele refuses to celebrate. Prof.
Lyons will kindly explain why.

Whitlaw Reid's coronation suit is
said to have cost \$2000. Now the public
wants to know if it belongs to Morgan.

The ease with which the Advertiser
outfit drops into the ways and means
of the blackguard establishes its claim
to infamy.

With the eagle screaming at Honolulu
and Hilo, Hawaii is giving the lie to
any aspersions upon its loyalty to the
United States, or its appreciation of the
day we celebrate.

If many more ships pass in the
night without giving their name and
destination, the ill-fated Fannie Kerr
will soon reach the prominence of the
Flying Dutchman.

If any citizen is dissatisfied with his
invitation to the Fourth of July ball,
the committee in charge of the event
has very considerably promised to furnish
anything wanted, if only asked.

The remarks of a scientist who accompanied
the Dixie expedition to Martinique
should make valuable reading for
local "scientists" who know all
about volcanoes and indulge in wise
predictions on the influence of the
mountains of the moon.

When a citizen or official incurs
the enmity of the Advertiser, it is
generally accepted by the community
that the individual subjected to the
vilification and misrepresentation of
the Thurston organ is endeavoring to
deal fairly and honestly with all men.

Citizens inclined to harshly criticize
American soldiers in the Philippines
will do well to read an article by an
army surgeon published in McClure's
magazine for July. This presents a
side of the story seldom heard these
days, but a daily reality in the struggle
to pacify the "friendly" Philippines.

Congressmen who listened to Uncle
Joe Cannon's speech on the necessity
for national economy in order to keep
expenditures within the income have
been doing a little figuring on their
own account. They find, and Treasury
officials support the claim, that an \$85-
000,000 surplus is in sight after all the
money appropriated is expended. Unfortunately,
however, what Cannon
says usually goes, when it comes to
cutting down the appropriations. At
all events it is to be hoped he will
have a lapse of memory when the Hawaiian
fire claims item gets before the
House. The million won't break the
Federal government, and will go a long
way toward making Hawaii.

WITHOUT DISCRIMINATION.

In his explanatory remarks concerning
the printing contract placed by the
Board of Health committee Mr. Mott-Smith
stated that the committee had
ordered the matter put in type at the
Advertiser office without any idea of
discrimination. It is apparent that the
committee's ideas of discrimination are
of a high order. No one would charge
members of the committee with being
such fools as not to know that the
printing house having once set the type
for a job was in a position to bid lower
than any competitor. Mr. Mott-Smith
also failed to state that Executive
Officer Pratt when asking for bids on
the printing in question did not inform
those asked for figures that the matter
was in type at the Advertiser office.
This was left for the competitors to
find out for themselves.

The call for tenders was a farce. It
was a request for bids on a contract
that had practically been awarded. If
Pratt had any sense he knew it when
he called for tenders. Mr. Mott-Smith
also failed to state that a week or ten
days ago he told a representative of the

WHAT VOLCANO SCIENTISTS DON'T KNOW

By PROF. ROBERT T. HILL, Member of the Dixie Expedition to Martinique.

There is much poppycock about science
and "scientists" in the minds of the
people. Science is merely the collection
of data and the formulation of
intelligible deductions therefrom concerning
the laws of nature. Everyone
who has the power of seeing and
thinking about that which he has seen
is more or less a scientist. I used
to think that even Weyler, the white
bossed monkey on the Dixie, when engaged
in the act of picking up a bear
bottle almost as large as himself and
holding it up to peer within its cavern,
in order to ascertain if it contained
any unconsumed dribble, was showing
in these acts of observation and deduction
the true qualities of a scientific man.

On the other hand, there is a lot of
nonsense in the minds of scientific
men concerning the people. Some of
them think it a sin to write concerning
the simple facts of nature in a language
which the people can understand.
For instance, the clouds of
steam and rock particles which ascend
from a volcano are smoke-like in their
appearance, while long before treatises
had been written concerning them the
clouds of volcanic dust had been called
ashes. There are some "prigs" who
insist upon criticizing others for not
calling these ashes "lapilli," while they
give no name for the vapor clouds
which will take the place of smoke.
The merest tyro knows that the volcanic
"smoke" and "ashes" are not ordinary
combustion products, but so long as
they have the visible physical aspects
of smoke and ashes, then why not
call them so?

Concerning volcanoes and volcanic
action there is a vast amount to be
learned, and the honorable scientific
man will always frankly say, "I do not
know," when confronted with many of
the queries propounded to him.
It is generally presumed that the
cause of volcanic action is the meeting
of water with the hot magma below
the immediate surface of the earth,
causing explosions whereby vents are
opened through which the hot magma
forces its way to the surface through
its power of expansion. But the nature
of that great unexplored magma of the
earth's interior is today one of the
profoundest and least solved problems
concerning our globe, and it is not
within human power to predict what
the future productions of that magma
will be.

The scientific man just now is confronted
with the question of sympathy.
Bulletin that job printing amounting to
over a hundred dollars had been given
the Advertiser, and when Pratt was
asked why he did not call for tenders
he replied that this was not necessary
on work amounting to less than \$500.
He then went to work and called for
tenders on the work which, as afterwards
learned, was the identical printing
to which Mott-Smith referred and
Pratt said was not necessary to submit
to competitive bids. Thus the request
for prices from the various printing
offices amounted to a blind to hood-
wink Advertiser competitors.

The Bulletin has no objection to the
award of any contract to the lowest
bidder. A decent regard for fair business
principles would have led the committee
of which Mott-Smith, Moore
and Pratt were members to have called
for tenders when the work was originally
ordered. The manner in which this
"business" was conducted, however,
indicates that the committee had been
taking lessons of Chief Justice
Frear, who called for tenders on printing
after a part of the work had already
been done, but failed to give a
statement of the facts until the contract
had been awarded to the highest bidder.

OUR AMERICAN LIBERTIES.

Independence Day and what it represents
probably has a deeper significance
in Hawaii than in any other
State or Territory of the United States.
Where the States and Territories of the
Mainland have long been schooled in
the principles for which the forefathers
fought this Territory is taking its first
steps in adapting itself to the actual,
practical independence of citizenship
which the signers of the Declaration of
Independence and citizens of the thirteen
colonies secured for themselves and
their posterity.

On a much smaller scale Hawaii is
working out much the same problem
that distressed the Colonists and gave
rise to serious contentions that at times
threatened to disrupt the federation.
We are not far removed from the practical
application of monarchical theories
which obtained in the affairs of
government until the formal establishment
of the Territory. For a time our
government passed under the name of
a republic but in its operations the
republic was more arbitrary than the
monarchy. Even now in the enjoyment
of our American liberties the community
is divided sharply in its interpretation
of liberties. We have the element
which would centralize power and
opposed to it stands the advocates of
Jeffersonian trust in the people, better
in the right and the capability of the
people to be the best judge of what is
best.

The contention between these elements
is sharp, sometimes bitter, as it
ever has been and ever will be. It
arouses antagonisms that head direct
toward chaos and at times seem to have

thetic volcanic outbreaks at widely
distant points, but he can no more
explain this mysterious coincidence than
can the youngest born child in its cradle.
Weak in his knowledge of the
birth of volcanoes, deficient in sufficient
data concerning their habits and
action, it is utterly impossible for him
to prognosticate with certainty their
future behavior.

The object of every scientific man
who recently visited Martinique and
St. Vincent was to collect data where-
by he could derive some knowledge of
the laws of the phenomena, and yet
they were obliged to depend for their
information largely upon the testimony
of eye-witnesses who had never
seen a scientific book. These volcanoes
presented many phenomena hitherto
unobserved and it will require
months of careful study and deduction
before the cause of the outbreak can
be stated with any degree of certainty.
This being the case, how can one predict
what their future will be?

It has been published in the papers
that vast tidal waves were to be expected;
that some of the islands were in
danger of presenting more serious
outbreaks than Pelee; that the present
eruptions may be forerunners of
approaching cataclysms which would
annihilate the island. The writer must
confess that he cannot see one ground
for such prophecies and that in the
history of these islands which have
been built up to their present great
heights by the ejection of debris such
as accompanied the present explosion
there is nothing to create such fears.
The vents of Pelee and St. Vincent are
the same which were opened before
Columbus came and from which time
and again similar eruptions to those
of the present have come. The wounds
are open and healthfully sequestering;
why, then, should we predict that the
patient will die?

While these facts are true, let not
the work of the true scientific man be
forgotten or held up to ridicule. Every
fact properly observed and recorded
is a contribution to the sum of
knowledge which constitutes what we
call civilization, and the man who, by
devoting his life to the collection and
interpretation of these data—often at
the sacrifice of the humanities of life,
through narrow specialization—deserves
only the greatest assistance, sympathy
and support, even though his
specialty is some subject so small
and obscure that none but himself can
comprehend it.

reached the goal. Yet experience in
the Republic whose inception we celebrate
and grandeur we applaud teaches
that even the strife is a necessary detail
of development. The common aim
is to move forward. The lines marked
out widely diverge at the outset but
as times passes they will certainly take
their course in a middle ground free
from prejudice, where integrity of purpose
and liberal views are given fair
recognition. It required a Hamilton
and a Jefferson to establish firmly the
foundations of national integrity. Even
Davis served a purpose in interpreting
the scope of our liberties, though he led
to an arbitrament of arms.

Citizens of Hawaii have no occasion
for pessimistic views in their contemplation
of what American Independence means
in Hawaii. We may be slow in
arriving at the ideals which fellow
citizens of the Mainland have prepared
and extended for our use, but the eventual
result is not to be questioned.
What the principles propounded on
July 4th, 1776 have done for a nation's
progress, will be worked out on similar
lines for this Territory. Hawaii is a
minute part of the national scheme,
but true Americanism exercises its
beneficent influence in the smallest
hamlet.

THE PACIFIC CABLE.

[Philadelphia Telegraph.]
It has been declared with all the
force of displayed headlines that the
disposition made by the House of Representatives
on Wednesday of the measure
known as the Corliss bill, is a
"fatal blow to the Pacific cable." With
all due respect to some of our esteemed
contemporaries, it must be said
that there is not an iota of foundation
for this declaration. The Corliss bill
was killed by striking out the emergency
clause, the vote standing significantly
at 118 to 77. That settles the question
of the ownership of the Pacific cable
by the government, but it does not make
one particle of difference respecting the
continuance of the work by the private
parties who now have it in hand. By
recent advices from England, it is
learned that 1000 miles of cable have
already been completed and are ready
for hauling away on the steamer which
is to lay the first section of the line
from San Francisco westward within
the next sixty days. Before Congress
comes together again for the short session,
a commercial cable will be in operation
between California and the Sandwich
Islands, and the advocates of Government
ownership will find their occupation gone.

A bill is before Congress appropriating
\$10,000 to establish a biological station
on the Great Lakes. The purpose
of such a station would be to investigate
all problems connected with the
fisheries of these lakes throughout their
whole extent, such questions, for instance,
as the breeding times of the fishes,
their food and feeding habits, the
enemies of the commercial fish. Such
work is held to be a necessity, not
only for successful artificial propagation,
but also for a proper framing of
suitable fish laws.

The truth God only knows.—Jami.

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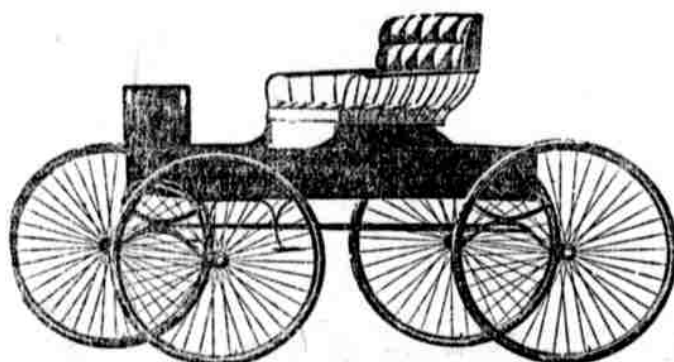
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FLAGMAKING—SEWING THE STARS ON OLD GLORY.

With the approach of Fourth of July there always comes a sudden demand
for flags. For weeks the factories where the national emblems are
turned out in large quantities have been running night and day. This scene
shows how the stars are sewed on at ter having been stamped out by means
of dies.

At the last regular meeting of the
Philosophical Society of Washington,
a paper on "Liquid Air" was read by
A. Bohrick, superintendent of the only
establishment furnishing liquid air
commercially. The consumption is
about 150 gallons per week. The car-
riers are so well insulated that a gal-
lon will not wholly evaporate under
about a month, and recent improve-
ments have largely diminished the loss
from their fragility. Apparatus was
exhibited showing the production of the
lime light by gas and liquid air. The
history of the liquefaction of gases dur-
ing nearly a century was given. The
method now employed—the so-called

self-intensive or regenerative system—
yields a pound of liquid air per pound
of coal used. Mr. Bohrick finds liquid
air an ideal source of power, where the
expense is not prohibitive. Seventeen
gallons drives his automobile fifty to
sixty miles. While it will never be
used for stationary engines, it will be
useful for submarine and aerial navigation.
It is used in manufacturing
chemicals and food extracts, and has
already important medical uses.

Every peasant becomes a philosopher when he recognizes God as the author and sustainer of all things.—Theodor Seward.

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